

## RUMANIANS ARE FORCED BACK ON WHOLE OF FRONT

Germans Claim They Have the Enemy in Retreat; Assert Allies on West Repulsed

(German Official)  
GERMAN HEADQUARTERS, Oct. 6. Army Group of Prince Rupprecht, Bavaria—Artillery battle between Ancre and Somme continues with violence. Connection with three British attacks morning, east Ancre, which failed. Lively hand grenade combats resulted which lasted until evening hours.

Between Morval and Bouchavesnes, afternoon, strong French forces attacked. After strenuous hand-to-hand fighting, thrust was bloodily repulsed by Gen. von Boehn. Von Garnier's troops, Infantry regiments 155 and 186, especially distinguished. South of Ancre fire, duels temporarily intensified.

Eastern war theater, Prince Leopold's Front—On battlefield west of Luok, exhausted enemy remained quiet during last days. Six officers, 621 men prisoners. Eight machine guns captured. Fighting activity between railroads Brody-Lemberg and Zboron-Lemberg increased. Strong enemy's fire followed by repeated powerful attacks which broke down in our fire near Vysok, Duble and Zboron. Near Batkov or Sereth the enemy repulsed by fresh counter-attacks. A German battalion. Three officers, 130 men remained in our hands.

On Gen. Count Bothmer's front Russians resumed attack both sides of Zlotopla. German, Austro-Hungarian and Turkish troops made tenacious resistance, each time breaking through Russian charges. Enemy penetrated isolated places, was immediately ejected. Lost besides 510 prisoners and eight machine guns. Our positions maintained without exception.

Archduke Carl's Front—Vicinity Bohorocany on Bystrice Solvina feeble Russian advance unsuccessful. In Carpathians, no news.

Transylvanian War Theater: Rumanians again beaten. In Gorgny sector Austro-Hungarian troops drove Rumanians from positions west of Lobanfalva, repulsed Rumanian attacks farther southward near Becka Parayd head and both sides road Magyar-Parayd. Recovered position foot October 8. Over 500 prisoners brought in. Allied troops under Gen. von Falkenhausen's command after successful combats near Bepo or Kershalon and Crivimor or Khalykhin pushed enemy across Honored. Several hundred prisoners, two heavy, 28 field and 12 infantry cannon captured. Enemy retreating through Geister wood.

Balkan War Theater—Army group Mackensen: Delayed reports state only part of Rumanian troops who crossed the Danube near Rahovo succeeded. Eastward encountered Allied troops on march from Lutran and were annihilated. Also yesterday repeated enemy's attack east railroad Carorman Cobadine failed again. Airships and flyers dropped bombs on railroads and entangled troops north of the Danube.

Macedonian front—Bulgarian troops on left Struma bank during night of October 5 occupied some of the most advanced villages.

## SATURDAY'S REPORT

GERMAN HEADQUARTERS, Oct. 7. Army Group of Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria: Great artillery battle on Somme continued. Artillery duel extended also on front north of Ancre and especially intensified south of Ancre, both sides of Verdmandovillers. Our curtain fire checked enemy's attacks nearly throughout, between Ancre and Somme and terminated at the first strong thrust directed against Gen. von Boehn and Von Garnier's troops between Lamboues and Bouchavesnes.

Short hand-to-hand fighting with feeble detachments advanced until our position resulted only southwest of Shally. French attack launched on front Donjeourt, Verdmandovillers and along against Gen. von Katten's troops led to strenuous hand-to-hand fighting near Verdmandovillers, which decided in favor of our brave Silesian regiment, whose tenacious resistance frustrated all enemy efforts. Same district in July stopped this front enemy's waves also broke down already in fire.

Eastern Front—Number Russian prisoners October 5 near Batkov reached over 300. Yesterday morning both sides of Zlotopla continued Russian attacks again bloodily repulsed. Small advanced positions south of Mikseyzov abandoned.

Height southeast of Brezazany occupied by enemy September 30 recovered morning by hand.

Archduke Carl's Front—No incident of importance.

Transylvanian War Theater—On whole front allied troops progressing. We pushed sharply after enemy retreating through Geister wood. Rumanian attacks both sides Rotenturm was repulsed, two officers, 133 men prisoners. South Hatzeg we conquered frontier mountain Stigen. Near Orsova, terraces reconquered.

Balkan War Theater—Army Group of Mackensen: Enemy attacked several places between Danube and Black sea, being repulsed.

## SUNDAY'S REPORT

GERMAN HEADQUARTERS, Oct. 8. Western War Theater: Army group of Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria: New Anglo-French attempt to

## HUGHES ARRAIGNS MAIL SEIZURES AND BLACKLIST

Declares Interference With Legitimate Commerce Should Not Be Tolerated

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)  
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 10.—Charles Evans Hughes is unalterably opposed to the toleration of improper interference with American shipping, American property of mails, or legitimate commercial intercourse with other nations, and he struck out without gloves at the administration last night for what he declared has been its attitude toward all these questions in the past.

It was the first of his speeches on his third tour since the opening of his campaign, and he talked to an enormous crowd that had flowed from all over the city and the surrounding towns to hear him. He was in good voice and spoke clearly and distinctly. Foreign Policy Assailed.

He began by assailing the foreign policy of the administration both as regards European nations and Mexico, aiming a broadside against the stand taken by Mr. Wilson on the Mexican question. He reiterated his statements regarding the lack of firmness on the part of the president, and attributed to this much of the difficulty on the border.

He then outlined the Republican party's platform, speaking particularly of planks therein dealing with the question of foreign and Mexican policy.

Beliegers Scored

In speaking of the interference by the warring powers with American mail and commerce, Mr. Hughes said: "Should I become President of the United States I would be unalterably opposed to any toleration of all improper interference by any foreign power with American mails or American property or the legitimate commercial intercourse between this and other nations, which is the basis upon which our commerce rests."

"Furthermore, I do not believe that this government can tolerate the blacklisting of any American who is exercising his rights as an American citizen to trade with whomsoever he pleases."

Mr. Hughes refused absolutely to discuss the activity of the German submarines off the Atlantic coast.

## IN WAR ARENA

### PROFESSOR LAMBROS NEW GREEK PREMIER

ATHENS, Greece, Oct. 10.—Prof. Spyridon P. Lambros has agreed to form a cabinet, according to the formal announcement made yesterday afternoon. It is believed that the new government will contain at least two other university professors.

In his announcement of his selection by the king to organize the ministry Professor Lambros said last night that it is his intention to keep the new ministry as separate as possible from the political strife which "had torn the country of late."

The announcement of the other members of the cabinet will be made within a short time.

### SLAV TORPEDOERS RAID TURK BLACK SEA PORT

PETROGRAD, Russia, Oct. 10.—Russian torpedo boats, October 6, made a dashing raid upon the Turkish port of Samsun and Sinope, on the Black sea shore of Asia Minor, according to official reports made public here last night. The raiders are said to have destroyed one sailing craft and to have captured one steel boat.

### TEUTON AIRSHIPS DROP BOMBS ON BUCHAREST

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Oct. 10.—Eight German aeroplanes yesterday bombarded this city. The official report of the affair says that the damage done by the attackers was "insignificant."

break through between Ancre and the Somme failed. Continuous increase of artillery display by enemy during last few days had already announced this attempt. Army Gen. von Buelow in tenacious resistance and heavy struggle generally repulsed gigantic thrust. Only in Lezard and parts of position northeast of Lesboues as well as between Morval and forest Saintpierre Vaast enemy entered. South Somme French attempts attack both sides Verdmandovillers were stifled before German lines in curtain fire. Five hostile aeroplanes were shot down in air fight and by defensive guns. Capt. Boelke disabled his thirtieth anniversary.

Eastern War Theater—Rumanians retreat entire east front. Allied troops forced exit from Geister wood into Alt Valley and Hurzonland. They advanced vigorously and pushed enemy further back. Kronstadt or Brasso captured.

Balkan War Theater: Army Group of Mackensen: No events on front. Railroad establishments northwest of Bucharest bombed by our air squadrons. Macedonian front, many places between Prespa lake and Vardar lively artillery duels. Both sides of railroad Monastir-Florina isolated hostile advance repulsed.

Kern county, California, contains 55,842 acres of proved oil lands.

## DELIGHTFUL SOJOURN IN HAWAII DESCRIBED IN TACOMA NEWSPAPER

Wife of Bishop Wells Tells of Pleasures Islands Hold for Summer Visitors

Kinship things are said of Honolulu, Oahu, indeed of all Hawaii and its people in an interview given by Mrs. Lemuel H. Wells to the Tacoma, Wash., Tribune, after the return of herself and her husband, Bishop Wells, from a visit here last August. The article reads:

"Returning last week from a delightful sojourn in the Hawaiian Islands, Mrs. Lemuel H. Wells recalled some of the happy experiences enjoyed by herself and her husband, Bishop Wells, in their summer vacation of two months in the 'Paradise of the Pacific,' truthfully applied to Hawaii, according to Mrs. Wells.

"It was a long cherished dream of Mrs. Wells, this visit to the islands, and she mentions especially the pleasure of the voyage from Vancouver, B. C., which she declares was 'all that one could wish; a fine, large boat, excellent service and smooth seas of the most exquisite blue imaginable. The table was thoroughly English of a good sort, and its deficiencies were made up to me by the delicious cups of tea which appeared before us some nice people aboard—one of them, an English woman, had 58 relatives at the front, including her two sons in the air service. Bishop Wells held service on Sunday and there was a good attendance, especially of men.

"My dear old friend, Mrs. Judd, met us at the pier with one of her sons. They brought some leis or large wreaths of beautiful flowers and leaves, which Mrs. Judd threw over our shoulders, according to Hawaiian custom. Then she took us in her car to the hotel—the Moana, five miles distant—on the famous Waikiki beach, where we had a large room in one of the cottages. In front is a coconut grove, through which it was not permitted to walk, as the coconuts, blown off by the wind, were constantly dropping—my skull not being very thick! Under one window are also date palms, the sweet fallen fruit of which is a continual delight to many we Japs and some large white people.

"Our welcome to Honolulu was wonderful and warm. Our friends never seemed to weary of planning for our comfort and entertainment, and their hospitality was unbounded. Chief among these was Mrs. Judd, who gave a beautiful reception for us at the pretty Country Club, where we met many whose names are prominent in the history and social life of Honolulu. Other friends entertained us often at dinner and luncheon.

"Soon after we came Charles Sheldon Judd—his middle name is for my family—took us to see the night-blooming cereus—a most exquisite flower. Fancy, a hedge one-half mile long covered with these wonderful blossoms!

"It is the most beautiful place that I have ever seen," continued Mrs. Wells, "and you know I have seen many places. The combination of tropical foliage and flowers with green grass is most unusual, and one is not made conscious of the decaying leaves—even of the palms—as in Bermuda, for instance. The reason for this unusual verdure is found in the frequent showers—often several in one day—sometimes while the sun is shining brightly. This led Mark Twain to call them 'liquid sunshine.'"

"There are very fine large trees, some of them covered with an abundance of tropical fruit; others are covered with masses of brilliant bloom, as the poinciana regia and the golden shower.

"We were most interested in tasting the various fruits new to us. I do not care much for them and my husband laughed when I chose watermelon, strawberries, baked apples or orange juice for breakfast or luncheon. As we sat in the diningroom of our hotel, built over the seawall, with our table overlooking the ocean, we were constantly entertained by watching the antics of the Hawaiians and their white imitators in the water. They are marvelous swimmers and come in riding the big waves, standing erect on their little surf boards.

"The sympathy expressed in some of the letters concerning the heat we were supposed to be enduring was not needed. We didn't really suffer at all. The trade winds blow almost constantly, and are deliciously cool. Sometimes, in the business streets, cut off from the breeze and exposed to the sun, I realized that the temperature was high, but it seldom goes above 80 degrees.

"We went to the Island of Hawaii to visit the volcano of Kilauea. The ride, in an auto, from the port of Hilo up to the crater (4000 feet of elevation) was most interesting. We went through sugar plantations, palm and coconut groves—past hundreds of banana trees, monkey pods and banyan trees, before we reached the fern forests. These interested me greatly. The forests were enormous, and some trees were 25 feet high. The volcano hotel is on the edge of the crater, but one must ride seven miles around the rim to reach the active part. This is 1000 feet across, and the walls are 500 feet high. Down below lies the Lake of Fire—a mass of seething lava, with here and there fountains of liquid fire, and above it mists made of sulphurous fumes. It was the most awesome thing I have ever seen. We spent the night at the hotel, driving over about 5 o'clock to

see this great sight and remained until after dark. Then the vapor and steam above the fiery pit became rosy red and was most beautiful.

"I was also very much interested in the mission work. We were taken to see the first frame building on this island, which was the home of some of the earlier missionaries, which contains interesting relics. Across the avenue is a fine, large new building, called the Memorial Mission Building—the home of the Hawaiian mission board. Here 'The Friend,' the organ of the Hawaiian mission work, is published and from its different rooms work among the Hawaiians, Japanese, Chinese and Koreans is directed. It has a beautiful large assembly hall and the building and its equipment are of the latest modern fashion, the furniture being entirely of steel. In the center are two huge steel vaults which contain, beside the modern documents of value, the precious records of the earlier work of the missionaries. Of the work of these missionaries one can hardly speak too highly—the endurance, consecration and self-sacrifice of these men and women, who left homes of comfort and congenial surroundings, to say nothing of their loved ones, and came to islands inhabited by savages, who, through their work, influence and prayers, have become a Christian people.

"Bishop and Mrs. Restarick kindly took us about to see the work of the Episcopal church among these foreign people. What especially interested us was a settlement (almost a village within the city) of little homes which are rented to Christian families at about the same price they would pay in the tenement houses. Here they have Christian surroundings and influences. We went into several of these homes and were welcomed by the Chinese women. Each one of these houses we found to be exquisitely neat and most comfortable, some of them even pretty. There are, of course, schools for boys and girls, and night schools for the adults, in all of these branches of Christian work.

"One day we were taken on a trip by rail, part way round the island, during which we saw many interesting things. There were great sugar plantations and mills. Oriental villages, the making of salt from sea water, and the rice fields—or square ponds. In these the men and women were working and we had an opportunity to see the whole process, from the plowing with water buffalo (horses object decidedly to wading through the mud and water), to the rice a foot high. Then our train ran along between the ocean and the high mountains. These mountains, of volcanic origin, are most picturesque, and the rocky coast at their feet reminded one of our own Maine coast."

Bishop and Mrs. Wells returned on the "Niagara," sailing August 18 for Vancouver.

"The demand for transportation and tourist companies and individuals for information booklets is steadily increasing, an indication that the booklet or folder method of publicity is still as important as ever. The Promotion Committee has access to the columns of magazines and official publications of transportation companies, newspapers, etc., for articles and items concerning the Hawaiian Islands, all of which space is gratis.

"In addition to the great amount of material turned out by the Promotion Committee staff and brought to the eyes of the public in various ways all over the mainland, Hawaii is fortunate in having literary friends, including Jack London and many other writers, whose contributions to magazines are of extreme value to the islands. The publicity given by the Matson Navigation Company, Oceanic Steamship Company, Great Northern Pacific Steamship Company, Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Toyo Kisen Kaisha Steamship Company, the U. S. system and by the local hotels and tourist organizations have proven a tidal wave of publicity. Hawaiian music is one of the most important factors in calling attention to the islands.

"The campaign to make Hawaii known as a 'summer resort' in addition to being a 'winter resort,' is already in progress and will, in the opinion of the committee, be successful.

"Winter travel will be unusually large this season, according to all estimates received from the mainland, and hotels are preparing to meet the increased volume of business. In the opinion of the committee, the hotel accommodations will be insufficient to meet all demands, but a commendable spirit of enterprise is displayed by hotels to increase their accommodations and heavy expenditures will be made for this purpose."

"For the quarter from July 1 to September 30, 1916, total receipts of the office were \$46,944.71, against \$44,924.18 for the period from July 1 to September 30, 1915. This is an increase of \$2,019.52.

Based on this percentage of gain, the increase for the entire year is expected to be well above \$8000, showing that the Honolulu postoffice is growing at a healthy and normal rate.

## TEMPORARY WORK TO BE DONE ON KALAKAUA AVE.

Work of temporarily improving the condition of Kalakaua avenue in order to make it more passable until the permanent work starts was begun today. City Engineer George Collins said that the road will be scarified and a sand filler rolled down, which will make a good surface for several months. The Spaulding Construction Company has the contract for the permanent work, but it is expected it will be three or four months before they will be able to start.

Y. M. C. A. Employed Boys' School opens tonight. Get in a class.—Adv.

Hawaii Plantations will pay their employees over \$4,000,000 in bonus money at the end of this month. Are you out for your share of it through the advertising columns of the Star-Bulletin?  
—THE AD MAN.

## BERNDT DETAILS PROMOTION WORK IN HIS REPORT

Chairman of Promotion Committee Answers Questions Upon Usefulness

What the Hawaii Promotion Committee is doing is told in a clear-cut way in the monthly report of Chairman Emil A. Berndt, recently issued. It is pointed out that the question of what the committee is doing is being constantly asked by business men, and Mr. Berndt answers this question, in part, as follows:

"The best answer is that of impartial observers, 'he continues, 'one of these being the information department of one of the largest travel organizations in Japan, which, during this month, asked the committee for a statement as to its organization and activities, general procedure and method of creating publicity and inducing travel to the Hawaiian Islands.

"Another similar inquiry concerned the amount of money expended by the committee for and on behalf of the various contributions and how it happened to obtain so much publicity for Hawaii, whether paid for, etc. It was a passenger department official of the Canadian Pacific who said that the Promotion Committee here secured many fold the advertising for dollar than any railroad.

"As a matter of fact, the Hawaii Promotion Committee was engaged in sharp warfare the first few years of its existence. It faced not only armed neutrality on the part of many of the great transportation and tourist companies on the mainland, but actual hostility in some instances on the ground that endeavors to promote travel to the Hawaiian Islands diverted travel to other resorts which were in closer communion with the 'powers that be.' The Promotion Committee, however, has advanced continuously all along the line and has many notable victories to its credit.

"Transportation and tourist companies, and practically all organizations concerned in travel, have contributed to the Hawaiian Promotion Committee and are now allies not only of the Promotion Committee but of the Hawaiian Islands in general.

"The demand for transportation and tourist companies and individuals for information booklets is steadily increasing, an indication that the booklet or folder method of publicity is still as important as ever. The Promotion Committee has access to the columns of magazines and official publications of transportation companies, newspapers, etc., for articles and items concerning the Hawaiian Islands, all of which space is gratis.

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## WARDEN OSBORNE RESIGNS POST AT SING SING PRISON

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)  
BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Thomas Mott Osborne, warden of Sing Sing prison has resigned his post, according to a formal announcement made here last night.

Osborne was known as "the millionaire warden" all over the state and first attracted attention to his theories of prison reform when he voluntarily served a number of days as a convict in Auburn prison in 1913. Shortly after this he was appointed warden of Sing Sing and immediately set about installing some of his reforms. He met political opposition, however, and was indicted by the Westchester county grand jury on a charge of "mismanagement." He resigned from office but later was re-appointed by Governor Whitman.

## DANISH SUBMARINE SUNK IN COLLISION

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)  
COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Oct. 10.—The Danish submarine Dykkeren has been sunk in a collision with a Norwegian steamer. It is believed that the crew of the submarine has been saved.

## PROBLEMS OF ECONOMY AND FOR EQUIPMENT BETTERMENT DISCUSSED

First Session of Mill Engineers Hears Papers and General Discussion of Subjects Presented Follows—Electrification and Oil Burning as Fuel are Subjects of Especial Interest—Coal Objects to Size of Grains

That mill trains on Hawaii cannot be run by electricity economically was the opinion of the mill engineers at the afternoon session Monday. It was unanimously admitted, however, that eventually electricity would replace steam, particularly for auxiliaries, where the group motor has many advantages. McCubbin, Carr and Melnick favored big generators, as the small run are wasteful. McCubbin said they should be at least 300 k. w., and electrification is simply a business proposition is the opinion of Carr. Pratt of Punene said his company has saved many thousands of dollars since they put in the electric motor auxiliaries.

As to the best make of engine, R. R. Hind said that the Corliss direct drive was the cheapest and simplest. He said he did not care for the substitution of several individual motors, as they increased the number of breakable parts without any advantage.

How to Avoid Accidents  
To avoid accidents during the winter months by keeping the factories well lighted was another paper of electricity touched upon by E. P. Gibson of Canton, Nelli & Co. "More accidents occur during the dark months of winter than in the summer," he said, "and the sugar men should see that there is plenty of light." McCubbin of Pioneer said his men liked the mercury lights, while Cowan of Waluku favored the incandescent lamp, and Renton of Ewa flaming arc lamps with frosted globes.

Sugar Granules Small  
The size of sugar crystals and the best depth of pan were thoroughly discussed under the subject, "Evaporators' Vacuum Pans." Many of the members said that Hawaiian sugar was in poor repute in the mainland, and the reason was the small and molasses stuck to them, and something should be done to remedy this trouble. It was the general opinion that by making larger pieces it could be avoided and how to do it was discussed, but H. B. Walker summed up the statements by saying that no man knew the size of them being entirely in the hands of Providence.

Bleeding Cells Discussed  
"Bleeding" of non-condensable gases from evaporator cells was the next subject taken up following a paper read by Ernest Kopke on "Evaporation," and it was declared that at Ewa the "bleeding" of cells increased the efficiency over 15 per cent. It is still undecided, however, where the best place is for bleeders, it depending mostly on where the steam is admitted.

A. G. Budge read a paper on fire tubes and water tube boilers and oil as a fuel, which was in part as follows: Fire Tube vs. Water Tube

"The year has seen a radical change in the selection of boiler room equipment for sugar factories. This has been marked by the recent purchase of several installations of water-tube boilers to be used in conjunction with bagasse-burning furnaces. There are several reasons for this departure from the old style tubular boilers, among which may be noted the following: safety, high pressure, increased life of plant, decreased maintenance, but slight difference in first cost for corresponding pressure, perfection of design of this type of boiler, excellent steaming qualities, ease of cleaning, economy, independent structural supports, etc.

"The factories in general are at present equipped with old horizontal return boilers on which the maximum pressures carried are necessarily very low. In the majority of cases, these boilers have been operating at or near the pressure for which they were originally designed, for from fifteen to twenty-five years. This makes the continued operation of these plants positively dangerous, as can be affirmed by the experience of all other sections of the world with similar installations. Fortunately, no serious accidents have occurred in this territory to date, but each year the possibility of this record standing another season is diminished and the danger correspondingly increased.

"The danger of serious accidents and the question of safety are worthy of considerable thought by all mill owners and engineers, as the direct responsibility for an accident or loss of life and the consequent shut-down of the factory in the grinding season rests with them.

Suggests Important Changes  
There are two important changes which can be made which will go far toward eliminating all danger from this source. The first and most immediate consideration should be efficient boiler inspection at least once a year, and preferably every six months. This is compulsory in every state in the Union, and in most cases under extremely rigid rules. The inspection is usually made by representatives of the boiler insurance companies who have had a large amount of experience in this work, and whose business it is to prevent accidents. The services of these men go with

the insurance, and a careful inspection once a season will go far toward safeguarding this portion of the factory.

"The other important safeguard would be the installation of boilers of sectional construction of the water-tube type which are so designed that a serious explosion is impossible unless the boilers are grossly neglected. The pressure parts in the direct path of the hot gases are all made up of tubes, so that, in the event of rupture, the flow of steam and water is necessarily through a constricted area and no sudden explosion can occur. The drums are of comparatively small diameter, and so placed that they are not subject to the hot gases, and there is practically no possibility of burning or injuring them.

Oil As Auxiliary Fuel  
"Oil burning in the ordinary sense of the word is a simple matter. It can readily be burned in almost any style of furnace and in combination with any other fuel. Ordinarily the essentials are steam for atomization and a sufficiency of air to complete combustion.

"Oil burning was first carefully experimented with in 1903, and from that date until the present time constant improvement has been made along these lines. The past few years, with the increasing price of fuel, have laid particular stress on this question until at present oil is burning on the whole, more effectively than any other fuel.

"It was at one time generally believed that the particular type of burner employed had a great deal to do with the results obtained, and, as a consequence, nearly every one connected with oil burning patented a burner, for which wonderful results were claimed. As a matter of fact, the burners, as far as the heat liberated by the oil is concerned, are on an equal basis, the only difference being in the steam consumption and operating qualities of the various types. By stating that they are on an equal basis, it is not meant that they will operate in the same furnace equally well, but with slight alterations in any furnace it may be adapted to practically all standard types of burners.

Costs Makes Saving  
"It is surprising to note that even in the so-called well-regulated power plants on the Pacific coast, the average excess air is between 50 and 75 per cent. This, it will be noted, is under conditions of careful firing with experienced superintendents. It is safe to assume that the majority of the oil burned in these islands is burned with an excess of air, nearer 300 per cent than 100 per cent.

"A large amount of this oil is burned in bagasse furnaces where the supply of air is practically uncontrolled and where the proper control of the air is impossible. Oil can not be burned in a bagasse furnace actively, nor can it be burned in conjunction with bagasse without resulting in a criminal waste of fuel. Where it is necessary to burn oil in conjunction with bagasse, the boiler should be equipped with the machinery for burning oil only, and even though the boiler is idle part of the season the saving of oil in one or two seasons will more than compensate for any additional boiler power required.

"With oil at the present high price, the very best type of boiler and furnace can well be afforded, and the saving that can be accomplished by the proper and careful burning of oil in the factory should be given close attention."

## HIGHER WAGES TO DOMESTIC HELP ADDS TO LIVING COSTS

The high cost of living is being felt in Manoa Valley. Several residents of that section of the city are complaining because the price of labor has gone up. The cooks and yard boys are demanding more pay, and the laundrymen, too, have also raised their rates.

One year ago many residents state that yard boys could be secured for \$4 a week, and now the price has gone to \$5 and \$6. Cooks have been asking \$7 and \$8 per week, whereas before many of them worked for \$5 and \$6. There is not a union, but there is some mystic organization which means that hereafter those who work by the day or week want more money. As a result of the movement, a number of the residents have been forced to let one of the servants go.

LOS ANGELES WOMAN WEDS BRITISH OFFICER

LONDON, Eng.—Gertrude Adams Lincoln of Los Angeles, Cal., was married at Heliopolis, near Luxor, to Lieut. Arthur Leith-Hailes of the royal field artillery. Local newspapers say she is a granddaughter of Abraham Lincoln, but this is denied in Chicago.

More than 1,000 kinds of sausages are known in Germany.

## "WHAT PERCENTAGE OF OUR METHODS

of treatment usually benefit our patients"—Richard Cabot, Chief, Medical Staff, Mass. Gen. Hospital.

With Chiropractic methods, Chiropractic patients get well.

F. C. MIGHTON, Chiropractor 304 Boston Bldg. W. C. MIGHTON, Chiropractor 438 Huntington St.